

FIRE IN NEW YORK SUBWAY CAUSES SERIOUS PANIC

Scores of Passengers, Overcome by Dense Smoke, Carried Out Unconscious.

FLAMES NOT YET LOCATED

Believed to Have Started From Short Circuit, Which Sets Insulation on Wires Afire—Not Thought That Any Lives Were Lost.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Fire broke out in the subway between thirty-sixth and one hundred and third streets. Scores of passengers were carried out unconscious. They were overcome by the dense smoke pouring through the tunnel. Four alarms of fire were turned in to bring aid to the aid of passengers unable to get to the street.

The first two alarms were turned in at about 12 o'clock. Within a few minutes smoke and some flames were pouring from the tunnel gratings as far north as one hundred and sixteenth street.

At midnight firemen had not located the flames.

As far as can be ascertained, there were two trains between thirty-sixth and one hundred and tenth streets, one a local and the other a local-express.

The smoke was so dense an hour after the fire started that firemen could not explore the tunnel to locate the fire.

It is thought the fire started near the one hundred and tenth street station by a short circuit, which set the insulation on the wires on fire. The smoke, which was together with the dense smoke, congested the lungs of passengers in the two trains.

Many fled from one of the trains on foot to the one hundred and fourth street emergency entrance and escaped. Sixty of these rendered unconscious were taken from this entrance.

Firemen who brought the last victims out said there must have been several more in the smoke-filled cars.

While the rescue work was in operation there was a report current that two trains had run together at one hundred and tenth street.

This increased the general panic caused by the fire. Police reserves were called to hold back the crowd that quickly collected, lest they interfere with the work of rescuing the passengers.

According to a report of the passengers taken from the tunnel, both trains caught in the fire zone were jammed with passengers.

Twelve engine companies sent crews of men into the smoke-filled cars, but they were unable to press far from the one hundred and fourth street emergency exit because of the dense clouds of smoke and the flames accompanying them.

The firemen later said they did not believe any lives had been lost, and that all had been rescued.

WHY HUGHES GREW A BEARD

A Prospective Employer Thought He Looked Too Youthful for His Job.

THE BEARD on the face of Judge Hughes, who is now in the city, is the result of a misunderstanding. The prospective employer thought he looked too youthful for his job.

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WHY SHOES COST MORE NOW

Big Emergency Orders From Abroad Cut Supply and Raise Prices.

We begin to see why the price of shoe leather in this country is rising to heights that keep American families figuring harder than ever. Some \$16,000,000 worth of leather was exported from the United States in the year ending last June as against \$2,000,000 in 1914. Among our 1915 leather customers is a new one, Italy, which has taken \$14,000,000 worth, a total of 20,000,000 pairs of shoes has been shipped from this country this year for the use of the armies in Europe. The department of commerce reports from which these figures are taken notes also that the Chinese are buying up sandals and have bought from us three times as many shoes this year as last.

Here it is again. While emergency prices can be counted on abroad the claim of the American consumer to the manufactured products of his own country comes second. If there are shoes left or if there is time to make more after foreign contracts have been filled American customers may have them at continually advanced prices.

Now it is shoes alone. We should like to see American producers in more than one class lined up and asked for their patriotism. With how many of them is it "America first"? With how many "Profit first of all"?—New York World.

IMMIGRANTS TO THE FARMS

Effort Will Be Made to Colonize Deserted Tracts.

The suggestion recently was made to officials in Washington that some organized effort should be made by the government to distribute the immigrants who come to this country after the war in Europe. It was pointed out that there are a large number of farms in Vermont and New Hampshire and other Eastern States, as well as many other sections, and especially in the south and on the Pacific Coast, which are now vacant or can be bought on easy terms.

This is a large factor in the development of the financial prosperity of the United States, and with the population growing so steadily, with resources increasing and agricultural producers decreasing, it is about the only practical plan for the reduction of the cost of living. Commissioner Cannetti, of the Bureau of Immigration, said recently that to facilitate settlement of this kind, the new farm loan system will be helpful. Authority was recently vested in the bureau to promote the distribution of laborers and settlers upon lands owned by the government and also upon other lands.

Efforts are being made to evolve a practical system of farm colonization and to enlist the co-operation of the individual States. The States are being asked to reserve lands to solve the problem of immigrant distribution. Commissioner Cannetti has been working with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, to develop a practical plan for the distribution of immigrants.—Thomas P. Logan, in Leslie's Weekly.

G. O. P. Candidate for Vice-President



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Pollard Says Law Should Be Changed

Freely Admits Injustice to Bryan and Others, but Has No Recourse.

"The decision yesterday of Judge Richardson in the case of John Stewart Bryan," said Attorney-General John Garland Pollard last night, "is in keeping with the statutes and the uniform decision of the courts thereon. I freely admit that it is nothing short of an outrage that these citizens should have lost their votes, and I hope their indignation will last until the next session of the General Assembly, and that a law will then be passed which will more effectively safeguard the accuracy of the list and provide for a better notice to the citizen of a possible omission of his name."

"I will gladly co-operate with other citizens to correct the injustice of the present law, but I will not stultify myself by saying that the law allows these gentlemen to vote, when I know the law is to the contrary. Some attempt has been made by ignorant or malicious people to make it appear that by an erroneous opinion of mine, citizens were deprived of their lawful right to vote."

"The truth is that the Constitution and laws provide that the treasurer's list of those who have paid their poll taxes shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated for the purpose of voting, and provides that the treasurer's list shall be posted at each polling place for thirty days, and that any person whose name is erroneously omitted from the list may, after five days' notice to the treasurer, apply to the court to have the list corrected. Cases under these provisions have frequently arisen, and the courts have, without exception, held that if a citizen fails to avail himself of the remedy provided by law for correcting the treasurer's list, he loses his vote."

"One could regret more than I do that so many good citizens should have lost their votes, but I cannot change the laws passed by the General Assembly, nor can I reverse the decisions of courts, as some thoughtless persons seem to think. I cannot assume the responsibility for unjust laws passed by the General Assembly, nor am I responsible for the negligence of officials who leave off the lists citizens whose names should there appear, nor am I responsible for the fact that citizens fail to avail themselves in due time of the method provided by law for the correction of the treasurer's list."

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OLD KING COLE CIGARS

"The Cigar of the Bon Vivant"

The Cigar that gives you a sense of well-being.

Nine Sizes and Shapes.

To be had at best cigar, coffee, hotels and cigar shops throughout the United States.

Straus Cigar Co. Distributors.

Richmond, Va.

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MCHORD IN LOUISVILLE FOR CAR-SHORTAGE PROBE

Statement Intended to Throw Light on Situation Filled by Louisville and Nashville.

SEEKS TO JUSTIFY EMBARGO

Shows Percentage of Cars on Number of Lines on October 1 to Total Number Owned Range From 32 to 397.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 7.—A statement which is intended to throw considerable light on the car shortage situation has been filed with C. E. McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is here to preside at the commission's formal inquiry into the subject here tomorrow.

The statement was filed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and was made public today. It shows the percentage of cars on a number of lines on October 1 to the total number owned ranged from thirty-three for the Queen and Crescent to 397 for the Central New England Railroad. The statement was offered in justification of the Louisville and Nashville's recent embargo against cars going to other lines.

In the case of the Long Island Railroad, according to the statement, the percentage of cars on its lines October 1 was 132 for the Boston and Maine, 124 for New York and Albany, 123 for Philadelphia and Reading, 121 for Erie, 119 for Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 114 for Lake Erie and Western, 104 for Michigan Central, 103 for Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, 100 for Vanderbilt, 100 for Washburn, 100 for Southern, 100 for Pere Marquette, 100 for Grand Trunk, 100 for Erie, 100 for Big Four, 100 for Lakes where the number of cars on their lines showed a percentage less.

Never except during a winter passed in a stone tile-floored villa on the island of Capri, whether I went to escape the cold, have I been so conscious of it as during fall, winter and spring in the South.

In the hotels of the South one may keep warm in cold weather, but in private homes it is not always possible to do so. For the popular illusion that the "Sunny South" is of a uniformly temperate climate in the winter months is nowhere more violently than in the South itself. Many a house in Virginia, let alone the other States further down the map, is without a furnace, and winter life in such houses, with their ineffectual wood fires, is the life in a refrigerator tempered by the glow of a safety match.

As in Italy and Spain, so in the South it is more than once during my Southern voyage I was tempted to resume the habit acquired in Capri of wearing an overcoat in the house and taking it off on going out into the sunshine. True, in Capri we had roses blooming in the garden on Christmas Day, but that circumstance, far from proving warmth, merely proved the hardness of frost. So, in the far South—excepting Florida and perhaps a strip of the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—the blooming of flowers in the winter does not prove that Palm Beach suits and Bahamas invariably make a desirable uniform.

Furthermore, I am inclined to believe that because some Southern winter

1876—Entered Brown University in the sophomore class. Announced as one of the Phi Beta Kappa men of the junior year, and won the Dunn premium in English Literature. Also an editor of the Brimbleton.

1881—Was graduated from Brown at nineteen years of age. Delivered the class oration by virtue of his high standing. Also took one of the two Carpenter premiums assigned to the members of the class who shall, in the judgment of the faculty, unite in the highest degree the three most important elements of success in life—ability, character and attainments.

1882—Taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy, at Delhi, N. Y., studying law at the same time in the office of Judge Gibson. The same year he left the academy to enter Columbia Law School. Was attached to the office of General Stewart L. Woodford, United States Attorney.

1883—Clerk in the law firm of Chamberlin, Carter & Hornblower, and Carter, Hornblower & Byrne.

1884—Was graduated from the Law School and admitted to the bar. Held a prize fellowship from 1884 to 1887.

1887—Became a member of the firm with which he had connected himself before his graduation.

1891—Owing to unsatisfactory health, he became a professor of law in Cornell University.

1893 to 1900—Special lecturer of law in the New York Law School. Also resumed the practice of law.

1905—Appointed counsel to Stevens Gas and Electric Lighting and Armstrong Life Insurance companies.

1905—Nominated for Mayor of the city of New York by Republican Convention. Declined.

1906—Special counsel of the United States Department of Justice to the coal-mining and carrying railroads under the anti-trust and anti-ship laws.

1906—Elected Governor of the State of New York.

1908—Re-elected Governor of the State of New York.

1910—Nominated by President Taft Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

1910—Nominated for President by the Republican convention at Chicago. Accepted and resigned from the bench.

Richmond Electors for Wilson



S. L. K. KELLY, Elector at Large.



F. GRAY HADDON, Elector From Third District.

than the total number owned by them include the Louisville and Nashville, 65; Baltimore and Ohio, 36; Mobile and Ohio, 25; Queen and Crescent, 33; Atlantic, Birmingham and Ashtabula, 33; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 33; Union Pacific, 33; Southern, 33; St. Louis and Southern, 33; Pennsylvania, 33; Erie, 33; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 33; Lake Erie and Western, 33; Michigan Central, 33; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, 33; Vanderbilt, 33; Washburn, 33; Southern, 33; Pere Marquette, 33; Grand Trunk, 33; Erie, 33; Big Four, 33; Lakes where the number of cars on their lines showed a percentage less.

"SUNNY SOUTH" A "FROST"

Julian Street Finds Famous Balm Breeces a Snare and Delusion.

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WU TING FANG APPOINTED

Becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs. Choice Unanimously Approved by Parliament.

PEKING, November 7.—Wu Ting Fang has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. His appointment was approved to-day by the virtually unanimous vote of Parliament.

Wu Ting Fang was Chinese minister at Washington for several years. Two previous selections of Premier Tuan Chi-jui for the foreign portfolio were rejected by Parliament because of the monarchical leanings of the men designated.

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DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

W. E. Stevens. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) KEMPORIA, Va., November 7.—W. E. Stevens, proprietor of the Virginia Hotel, died at an early hour on Monday morning at the hotel in North Emporia. He was sixty-five years old, and had been a prominent citizen of the town ever since he came here from Clinton, N. C., twelve years ago. He was survived by his wife, who was Miss Cora Wooten, of Clinton, and two sons, James and John. Funeral services were held this morning. Rev. T. M. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. The remains were taken to Clinton for interment.

John L. Fletcher. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINCHESTER, Va., November 7.—John L. Fletcher, eighty-eight years

old, died at his home in Winchester. He was a prominent citizen of the town and had been a member of the town council for many years. He was survived by his wife, who was Miss Cora Wooten, of Clinton, and two sons, James and John. Funeral services were held this morning. Rev. T. M. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating. The remains were taken to Clinton for interment.

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of Brookland, is dead at her home in lower Campbell County. Surviving are her husband, six children, her parents, and the following brothers and sisters, Mrs. C. D. Macey, Greer, W. A. Terry, Red Oak, J. T. Terry, Norfolk, Kenneth L. Terry, Madison Heights, Mrs. J. S. Bradley, Nathalie, O. W. Terry, Greer, Mrs. G. C. Carr and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Roanoke, and Miss Mable and Gough Terry, Brookland.

Funeral of Mrs. Bettie Smith. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LYNCHBURG, Va., November 7.—The funeral of Mrs. Bettie J. Smith, widow of Thomas S. Smith, who died on Saturday at her home at Disputanta, Va., was held from Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Sawyer officiating. The following were pallbearers:

Honorary—F. H. Hawthorne, H. W. Southall, J. A. Hobbs, A. G. Livesay, J. E. Lippard, T. W. Hawthorne.

Active—J. D. Wooten, G. Williams, J. O. Faison, R. E. Brant, L. W. Morris, C. C. Rucker, J. E. Bolter and A. E. Cooke.

Burial was in the family section at Disputanta.

Mrs. Ella C. Carrington. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LYNCHBURG, Va., November 7.—Mrs. Ella Gordon Carrington, aged forty-eight years, wife of A. Randolph Carrington, died this morning at the Parkmont Apartments. Death followed a stroke of paralysis which Mrs. Carrington sustained last Saturday.

Mrs. Carrington was a daughter of the late James Newton and Elvira Moon Gordon and was born in Lynchburg on August 2, 1868. She was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church and at one time was president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Carrington is survived by three children, Misses Florence, Elsie and Randolph Carrington, and two sisters, Mrs. Inez Minnerode, of Lynchburg, and Mrs. William S. Gordon, of Richmond.

Mrs. R. L. Burton. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) LYNCHBURG, Va., November 7.—Mrs. R. L. Burton, aged thirty years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Terry,

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